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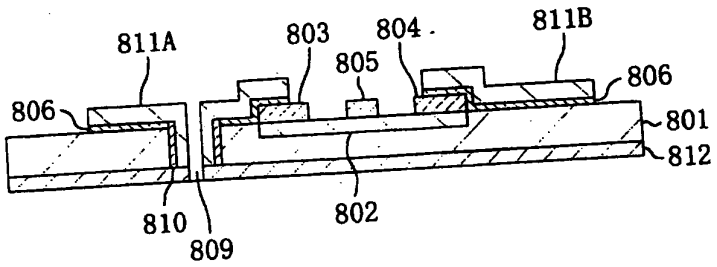
(54) Substrate through-contact and its fabrication method

(57) A via hole having a bottom is formed in a substrate and then a conductor layer is formed at least over a sidewall of the via hole. Thereafter, the substrate is thinned by removing a portion of the substrate opposite to another portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed such that the conductor layer is exposed.

Fig. 11(a)



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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to an electronic device used for a mobile communication unit or the like in the field of information/telecommunication technology and a method for fabricating the same.

[0002] In recent years, demand for various types of mobile communication units such as cellular phones and personal handy phone systems (PHS) has tremendously increased. In order to catch up with such rapidly increasing demand, the frequencies applied to these mobile communication units have exceeded the MHz bands to reach the GHz bands. In a frequency converter or a signal amplifier for the receiver or transmitter section of such a mobile communication unit, a gallium arsenide (GaAs) field effect transistor (FET), which can operate with high gain, low distortion and small current even in a high frequency region, is widely used.

[0003] A large number of GaAs FETs are formed on a semi-insulating substrate made of GaAs. Then, during mounting, the substrate is divided by dicing into respective chips. Each of the divided chips is mounted on a lead frame. Thereafter, the electrodes of each GaAs FET are electrically connected to the lead frame via an Au wire.

[0004] However, if an FET having such a structure is operated in a high frequency region, then the gain of the FET adversely decreases, because the Au wire contributes to the formation of parasitic inductance.

[0005] Thus, in order to solve this problem, a method for electrically connecting the electrodes of an FET formed on a GaAs substrate to a lead frame through a conductor layer filled in a via hole formed in the GaAs substrate is suggested in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 6-5880, for example. In accordance with this method, the distance between the electrodes of the FET and the lead frame to be connected thereto can be shortened compared with connecting the electrodes to the lead frame via an Au wire. As a result, the parasitic inductance can be considerably reduced and the decrease in gain of the FET can be prevented.

[0006] Hereinafter, a conventional method for fabricating an electronic device having a via hole as disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Publication No. 6-5880 will be described with reference to Figures **12(a)** through **12(d)**.

[0007] First, as shown in Figure **12(a)**, an FET, including an active layer **12**, a source electrode **13**, a drain electrode **14** and a gate electrode **15**, is formed on the principal surface of a substrate **11** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 600 μm. Then, as shown in Figure **12(b)**, the back surface of the substrate **11** is polished to have the thickness thereof reduced to several tens to one hundred and several tens μm.

[0008] Next, as shown in Figure **12(c)**, an etching mask **16** having an opening **16a** at a site corresponding to the source electrode **13** is formed on the back surface of the substrate **11**, and the substrate **11** is etched using this mask **16**, thereby forming a via hole **17** in the substrate **11** so as to reach the back surface of the source electrode **13**.

[0009] Subsequently, as shown in Figure **12(d)**, the etching mask **16** is removed, and a plating undercoat layer **18** is formed over the entire back surface of the substrate **11** as well as the wall and bottom surfaces of the via hole **17**. Then, a metal electrode **19** is formed over the plating undercoat layer **18** by electroplating technique such that the via hole **17** is filled in with the metal electrode **19**. In this manner, an electronic device, which includes the substrate **11** with a reduced thickness and in which the source electrode **13** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **19**, can be obtained. It is noted that the plating undercoat layer **18** improves the adhesion of the metal electrode **19** to the substrate **11**.

[0010] However, in accordance with this conventional method for fabricating an electronic device, since the via hole **17** is formed by etching the thinned substrate **11** using the etching mask **16**, the substrate **11** is likely to crack. The reason is as follows. In order to form the via hole **17**, the thinned substrate **11** must be transported to an apparatus for forming the etching mask **16** and then to an apparatus for etching the substrate **11**. That is to say, since the substrate **11**, which has the mechanical strength thereof decreased because of the reduction in thickness thereof, should be transported to these apparatuses, the substrate **11** is more likely to crack during the transportation. Thus, in accordance with the conventional method for fabricating an electronic device, the production yield adversely decreases.

[0011] Also, in order to form the via hole **17** in the substrate **11**, the etching mask **16** having the opening **16a** at the site corresponding to the source electrode **13** should be formed over the back surface of the substrate **11**. Accordingly, during this process step, the position of the source electrode **13** formed on the principal surface of the substrate **11** should be aligned with the position of the opening **16a** of the etching mask **16** formed on the back surface of the substrate **11**. However, in order to align the position of the source electrode **13** on the principal surface of the substrate **11** with the position of the opening **16a** of the etching mask **16** on the back surface thereof, a special aligner must be used. In addition, the process step required is adversely complicated and difficult.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] In view of the above-described problems, the objects of the present invention are to prevent a decrease in production yield because of cracking of a substrate during the transportation step for forming a via hole in the substrate, and to eliminate a complicated alignment step conventionally required for forming a via hole in the substrate.

[0013] In order to accomplish these objects, a first method for fabricating an electronic device according to the present invention includes the steps of: a) forming a via hole in the principal surface of a substrate, the via hole having a bottom; b) forming a conductor layer at least over a sidewall of the via hole; and c) thinning the substrate by removing a portion of the substrate such that the conductor layer is exposed, the portion of the substrate being opposite to another portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed.

[0014] In accordance with the first method for fabricating an electronic device, a via hole having a bottom is formed in the principal surface of a substrate, a conductor layer is formed at least over a sidewall of the via hole, and then the substrate is thinned by removing a portion of the substrate opposite to another portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed such that the conductor layer is exposed. Thus, the steps of forming the via hole in the substrate and forming the conductor layer in the via hole can be performed on a substrate that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, the step of transporting a thinned substrate to an apparatus for forming a via hole or to an apparatus for forming a conductor layer need not be performed. As a result, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking during the transportation of the substrate to these apparatuses and the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0015] In addition, no etching mask for forming a via hole needs to be formed over the back surface opposite to the principal surface of the substrate. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner, which has been required by a conventional method for aligning the position of an opening of the etching mask formed on the back surface of the substrate with the position of an electrode layer formed on the principal surface of the substrate, is no longer necessary.

[0016] In one embodiment of the present invention, the method preferably further includes, prior to the step a), the step of d) forming an electrode layer on the principal surface of the substrate, the electrode layer having a through hole over a region where the via hole is to be formed. The step a) preferably includes the steps of: forming an etching mask over the principal surface of the substrate as well as over the electrode layer, the etching mask having an opening over the region where the via hole is to be formed; and etching the substrate using the etching mask to form the via hole.

[0017] In such an embodiment, an electrode layer having a via hole is formed over a region where the via hole is to be formed, the via hole is formed by etching the substrate using an etching mask having an opening over the region where the via hole is to be formed, and then a conductor layer is formed at least over a sidewall of the via hole. Thus, an interconnection layer connecting the electrode layer to the conductor layer is no longer necessary. As a result, the number of required process steps can be reduced.

[0018] In another embodiment, the step b) preferably includes the step of filling in the via hole with the conductor layer. In such an embodiment, the electrode layer formed on the principal surface of the substrate can be connected to the conductor layer with more certainty.

[0019] In still another embodiment, the step b) preferably includes the step of forming the conductor layer by electron beam evaporation technique such that the conductor layer includes a sidewall portion and a bottom portion and has a recess at the center thereof. In such an embodiment, the conductor layer can be formed in a short period of time.

[0020] In this case, the step c) preferably includes the step of removing the portion of the substrate opposite to the portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed such that the bottom portion of the conductor layer is left.

[0021] If the bottom portion of the conductor layer is left in this manner, then the contact area between an electrode layer formed on the back surface opposite to the principal surface of substrate and the conductor layer becomes large. As a result, contact resistance between the electrode layer on the back surface and the conductor layer can be reduced.

[0022] In still another embodiment, the step b) preferably includes the steps of forming a plating undercoat layer over the sidewall of the via hole and filling in the inside of the plating undercoat layer with the conductor layer.

[0023] In such an embodiment, a metal, which is usually hard to be directly plated over the substrate, can be used as a material for the conductor layer. Accordingly, it is possible to broaden the range from which a material for forming the conductor layer is selected.

[0024] In still another embodiment, the substrate is preferably a semi-insulating substrate made of a Group III-V compound such as gallium arsenide and indium phosphide.

[0025] In general, a semi-insulating substrate made of a Group III-V compound easily cracks by nature. In accordance with the first method for fabricating an electronic device, however, even when such an easily cracking semi-insulating substrate made of a Group III-V compound is used, the substrate can be thinned without making the substrate crack.

[0026] A second method for fabricating an electronic device according to the present invention includes the steps of: a) forming an electrode layer on the principal surface of a substrate; b) forming a first plating undercoat layer over the entire principal surface of the substrate; c) depositing an insulator film over the first plating undercoat layer, the insulator film having an opening over a region where a via hole is to be formed, a surrounding region thereof and at least part of the electrode layer; d) forming an etching mask over the first plating undercoat layer and the insulator film, the etching mask having an opening over the region where the

via hole is to be formed; e) forming the via hole having a bottom through the first plating undercoat layer and in the substrate by etching the substrate using the etching mask; f) forming a second plating undercoat layer over the etching mask as well as over the inside of the via hole; g) leaving the second plating undercoat layer inside the via hole by lifting off the second plating undercoat layer and the etching mask; h) forming a metal layer to cover the opening of the insulator film as well as the inside of the via hole by plating the first and second plating undercoat layers with a metal using the insulator film as a mask; and i) thinning the substrate by removing a portion of the substrate opposite to another portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed such that the metal layer is exposed.

[0027] In accordance with the second method for fabricating an electronic device, the steps of forming the via hole in the substrate and forming the conductor layer in the via hole can be performed on a substrate that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength, as in the first method for fabricating an electronic device. Accordingly, the step of transporting a thinned substrate to an apparatus for forming a via hole or to an apparatus for forming a conductor layer need not be performed. As a result, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking during the transportation of the substrate to these apparatuses and the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0028] In addition, no etching mask for forming a via hole needs to be formed over the back surface opposite to the principal surface of the substrate. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner, which has been required by a conventional method for aligning the position of an opening of the etching mask formed on the back surface of the substrate with the position of an electrode layer formed on the principal surface of the substrate, is no longer necessary.

[0029] In particular, in accordance with the second method for fabricating an electronic device, metal plating is performed by using, as a mask, an insulator film having an opening over a region where a via hole is formed, a surrounding region thereof and at least part of the electrode layer, thereby forming a metal layer to cover the opening of the insulator film as well as the inside of the via hole. Thus, since the metal film connected to the electrode layer formed on the principal surface of the substrate reaches the region surrounding the region where the via hole is formed, the electrical characteristics of the electronic device can be tested by connecting a tester electrode to the metal film reaching the surrounding region. Accordingly, the electrical characteristics of the electronic device already including the via hole can be performed while the substrate has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Moreover, the substrate of an electronic device having defective electrical characteristics is not thinned in vain.

[0030] In one embodiment of the present invention, the step h) preferably includes the step of forming the metal layer in such a shape as including a sidewall portion and a bottom portion and has a recess at the center thereof. The step i) preferably includes the step of removing the portion of the substrate opposite to the portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed such that the bottom portion of the metal layer is left.

[0031] In such an embodiment, the contact area between an electrode layer formed on the back surface opposite to the principal surface of the substrate and the conductor layer becomes large. As a result, contact resistance between the electrode layer on the back surface and the conductor layer can be reduced.

[0032] A first electronic device according to the present invention includes: an electrode layer formed on a substrate; a via hole formed in the vicinity of the electrode layer in the substrate; and a conductor layer formed at least over a sidewall of the via hole and electrically connected to the electrode layer. The via hole has a cross-sectional shape, at least part of which has an interior angle equal to or larger than 180 degrees.

[0033] In the first electronic device of the present invention, at least part of the cross section of the via hole has an interior angle equal to or larger than 180 degrees. Thus, the contact area between the conductor layer formed at least over the sidewall of the via hole and the substrate is larger. As a result, the adhesion between the conductor layer and the substrate increases and the conductor layer is less likely to peel off the substrate.

[0034] A second electronic device according to the present invention includes: an electrode layer formed on a substrate; a via hole formed in the vicinity of the electrode layer in the substrate; and a conductor layer formed at least over a sidewall of the via hole and electrically connected to the electrode layer. The conductor layer has an area with which a probe needle is able to make electrical contact.

[0035] In the second electronic device, the conductor layer has an area with which a probe needle is able to make electrical contact. Thus, the electrical characteristics of the electronic device can be tested by connecting a probe needle to an exposed part of the conductor layer on the back surface of the substrate. Since the electrical characteristics of the electronic device can be tested before a metal electrode is formed on the back surface of the substrate, the metal electrode is not formed in vain for an electronic device having defective electrical characteristics.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0036]

Figures **1(a)** through **1(f)** are cross-sectional views illustrating the respective process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the first embodiment of

the present invention.

Figures 2(a) through 2(f) are cross-sectional views illustrating the respective process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the second embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 3(a) through 3(f) are cross-sectional views illustrating the respective process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the third embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 4(a) through 4(f) are cross-sectional views illustrating the respective process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 5(a) through 5(f) are cross-sectional views illustrating the respective process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 6(a) through 6(c) are plan views illustrating various types of etching masks usable for fabricating an electronic device in the fifth embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 7(a) through 7(f) are cross-sectional views illustrating the respective process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the sixth embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 8(a) through 8(e) are cross-sectional views illustrating the respective process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the seventh embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 9(a) through 9(c) are cross-sectional views illustrating the first half of the process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the eighth embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 10(a) through 10(c) are cross-sectional views illustrating the second half of the process steps for fabricating an electronic device in the eighth embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 11(a) is cross-sectional view of an electronic device formed in accordance with the method for fabricating an electronic device of the eighth embodiment; and

Figure 11(b) is a plan view of the electronic device formed in accordance with the method for fabricating an electronic device of the eighth embodiment.

Figures 12(a) through 12(d) are cross-sectional view illustrating a conventional method for fabricating an electronic device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

EMBODIMENT 1

[0037] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic device in the first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures 1(a) through 1(f).

[0038] First, as shown in Figure 1(a), arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **101** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 150 μm by using a resist mask. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **102** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, a first resist mask, having openings over respective regions where source/drain electrodes are to be formed, is formed over the active layer **102**. Then, an alloy film of gold and germanium and a gold film are sequentially deposited over the first resist mask and the first resist mask is lifted off, thereby forming source/drain electrodes **103** and **104** to be in ohmic contact with the active layer **102**. Also, a second resist mask, having an opening over a region where a gate electrode is to be formed, is formed over the active layer **102**. Then, a titanium film having a thickness of 0.05 μm and an aluminum film having a thickness of 0.5 μm are sequentially deposited over the second resist mask and the second resist mask is lifted off, thereby forming a gate electrode **105** to be in Schottky contact with the active layer **102**. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **102**, the source electrode **103**, the drain electrode **104** and the gate electrode **105** is obtained. It is noted that the gap between the source electrode **103** and the gate electrode **105** and the gap between the drain electrode **104** and the gate electrode **105** are both 1 μm.

[0039] Next, as shown in Figure 1(b), an etching mask **106** having an opening **106a** over a region where a via hole is to be formed and having a thickness of 20 μm is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **101**. Then, the substrate **101** is etched using the etching mask **106**, thereby forming a via hole **107** having a depth of 200 μm and a bottom in the substrate **101**. One side of the via hole **107** is 20 μm long.

[0040] Subsequently, as shown in Figure 1(c), a conductor layer **108**, made of platinum, for example, is filled in the via hole **107** in accordance with electroless plating technique or the like and then the etching mask **106** is removed.

[0041] Then, as shown in Figure 1(d), the source electrode **103** is connected to the conductor layer **108** in accordance with known lithography technique and an interconnection layer **109** made of gold and having a thickness of 0.5 μm is formed.

[0042] Thereafter, as shown in Figure 1(e), the back surface portion of the substrate **101** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **107** is formed) is removed such that the conductor layer **108** is exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **101**.

[0043] Finally, as shown in Figure 1(f), a metal electrode **110**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **101**. As a result, the interconnection layer **109** connected to the source electrode **103** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **110** by way of the conductor layer **108** filled in the via hole **107**.

[0044] In the first embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **107** in the substrate **101** and filling in the via

hole **107** with the conductor layer **108** can be performed on the substrate **101** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking while the sub-strate **101** thinned is transported to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the conductor layer. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0045] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **107** needs to be formed over the back surface of the substrate **101**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner, which has been required by a conventional method for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask formed on the back surface of the substrate **101** with the position of the source electrode **103** formed on the principal surface of the substrate **101**, is no longer necessary.

EMBODIMENT 2

[0046] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic device in the second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures **2(a)** through **2(f)**.

[0047] First, as shown in Figure **2(a)**, arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **201** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 150 μm. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **202** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, source/drain electrodes **203** and **204** in ohmic contact with the active layer **202** and a gate electrode **205** in Schottky contact with the active layer **202** are formed in the same way as in the first embodiment. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **202**, the source electrode **203**, the drain electrode **204** and the gate electrode **205** is obtained.

[0048] In the second embodiment, the source electrode **203** is formed to extend in the direction away from the gate electrode **205** and has an opening **203a** over a region where a via hole is to be formed, unlike the source electrode **103** of the first embodiment. One side of the opening **203a** is 20 μm long.

[0049] Next, as shown in Figure **2(b)**, an etching mask **206** having an opening **206a**, which communicates with the opening **203a** of the source electrode **203**, and having a thickness of 20 μm is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **201**.

[0050] Then, as shown in Figure **2(c)**, the substrate **201** is etched using the etching mask **206**, thereby forming a via hole **207** having a depth of 200 μm and a bottom and communicating with the opening **203a** of the source electrode **203** in the substrate **201**. One side of the via hole **207** is 20 μm long.

[0051] Subsequently, as shown in Figure **2(d)**, a conductor layer **208**, made of platinum, for example, is filled in the via hole **207** by electroless plating technique, and the etching mask **206** is removed.

[0052] Then, as shown in Figure **2(e)**, the back surface portion of the substrate **201** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **207** is formed) is removed such that the conductor layer **208** is exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **201**.

[0053] Finally, as shown in Figure **2(f)**, a metal electrode **209**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **201**. As a result, the source electrode **203** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **209** by way of the conductor layer **208** filled in the via hole **207**.

[0054] In the second embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **207** in the substrate **201** and filling in the via hole **207** with the conductor layer **208** can be performed on the substrate **201** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking while the substrate **201** thinned is transported to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the conductor layer. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0055] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **207** needs to be formed over the back surface of the substrate **201**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask on the back surface with the position of the source electrode on the principal surface is no longer necessary.

[0056] Moreover, the source electrode **203** can be connected to the metal electrode **209** by filling in the opening **203a** of the source electrode **203** and the via hole **207** with the conductor layer **208**. Thus, in the second embodiment, the interconnection layer **109**, which is required in the first embodiment for connecting the source electrode **103** to the conductor layer **108**, is not necessary. Accordingly, the process can be simplified as compared with the first embodiment.

EMBODIMENT 3

[0057] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic device in the third embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures **3(a)** through **3(f)**.

[0058] First, as shown in Figure **3(a)**, arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **301** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 150 μm. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **302** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, source/drain electrodes **303** and **304** in ohmic contact with the active layer **302** and a gate electrode **305** in Schottky contact with the active layer **302** are formed in the same way as in the first embodiment. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **302**, the source electrode **303**, the drain electrode **304** and the gate electrode **305** is

obtained.

[0059] In the third embodiment, the source electrode **303** is formed to extend in the direction away from the gate electrode **305** and has an opening **303a** over a region where a via hole is to be formed, as in the second embodiment.

[0060] Next, as shown in Figure **3(b)**, an etching mask **306** having an opening **306a**, which communicates with the opening **303a** of the source electrode **303**, and having a thickness of 20 μm is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **301**. Then, the substrate **301** is etched using the etching mask **306**, thereby forming a via hole **307** having a depth of 200 μm and a bottom and communicating with the opening **303a** of the source electrode **303** in the substrate **301**. One side of the via hole **307** is 20 μm long.

[0061] Then, as shown in Figure **3(c)**, electron beams are irradiated at a tilt angle with the etching mask **306** left, thereby forming a plating undercoat layer **308**, made of iridium and having a thickness of 10 nm, over the sidewalls and bottom of the via hole **307**. Thereafter, the etching mask **306** is lifted off, thereby leaving the plating undercoat layer **308** only over the sidewalls and bottom of the via hole **307**.

[0062] Subsequently, as shown in Figure **3(d)**, a conductor layer **309**, made of platinum, for example, is filled in the plating undercoat layer **308** by electroless plating technique.

[0063] Then, as shown in Figure **3(e)**, the back surface portion of the substrate **301** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **307** is formed) is removed such that the conductor layer **309** is exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **301**.

[0064] Finally, as shown in Figure **3(f)**, a metal electrode **310**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **301**. As a result, the source electrode **303** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **310** by way of the plating undercoat layer **308** and the conductor layer **309** formed in the via hole **307**.

[0065] In the third embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **307** in the substrate **301** and filling in the via hole **307** with the conductor layer **309** can be performed on the substrate **301** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking while the substrate **301** thinned is transported to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the conductor layer. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0066] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **307** needs to be formed over the back surface of the substrate **301**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask on the back surface with the position of the interconnection layer on the principal surface is no longer necessary.

[0067] Moreover, the source electrode **303** can be connected to the metal electrode **310** by filling in the opening **303a** of the source electrode **303** and the via hole **307** with the conductor layer **309**. Thus, in the third embodiment, the interconnection layer **109**, which is required in the first embodiment for connecting the source electrode **103** to the conductor layer **108**, is not necessary. Accordingly, the process can be simplified as compared with the first embodiment.

[0068] Furthermore, the plating undercoat metal layer **308** is formed over the sidewalls and bottom of the via hole **307** and then the plating undercoat layer **308** is filled in with the conductor layer **309** by electroless plating technique. Thus, the conductor layer may be made of a metal (e.g., gold) that is usually hard to be directly plated over the substrate **301**.

[0069] In the third embodiment, the conductor layer **309** is formed by electroless plating technique. Alternatively, the conductor layer **309** may be formed by any other plating technique or evaporation technique.

EMBODIMENT 4

[0070] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic device in the fourth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures **4(a)** through **4(f)**.

[0071] First, as shown in Figure **4(a)**, arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **401** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 150 μm. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **402** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, source/drain electrodes **403** and **404** in ohmic contact with the active layer **402** and a gate electrode **405** in Schottky contact with the active layer **402** are formed in the same way as in the first embodiment. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **402**, the source electrode **403**, the drain electrode **404** and the gate electrode **405** is obtained.

[0072] In the fourth embodiment, the source electrode **403** is formed to extend in the direction away from the gate electrode **405** and has an opening **403a** over a region where a via hole is to be formed, unlike the source electrode **103** of the first embodiment.

[0073] Next, as shown in Figure **4(b)**, an etching mask **406** having an opening **406a**, which communicates with the opening **403a** of the source electrode **403**, and having a thickness of 20 μm is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **401**. Then, the substrate **401** is etched using the etching mask **406**, thereby forming a via hole **407** having a depth of 200 μm and a bottom and communicating with the opening **403a** of the source electrode **403** in the substrate **401**. One side of the via hole **407** is 20 μm long.

[0074] Then, as shown in Figure **4(c)**, a suspension, in which metal particles of platinum are turned into sol in the presence of an organic solvent, is applied over the

entire surface of the substrate **401** as well as the inside of the via hole **407**. Thereafter, the suspension is dried and the organ-ic solvent is evaporated, thereby forming a metal particle layer **408** inside the via hole **407** and over the etching mask **406**.

[0075] Then, as shown in Figure **4(d)**, the etching mask **406** and a part of the metal particle layer **408** existing over the etching mask **406** are lifted off and removed. And the remaining part of the metal particle layer **408** is sintered by heating the substrate **401**, thereby forming a conductor layer **409** out of the metal particle layer **408** inside the via hole **407**.

[0076] Subsequently, as shown in Figure **4(e)**, the back surface portion of the substrate **401** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **407** is formed) is removed such that the conductor layer **409** is exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **401**.

[0077] Finally, as shown in Figure **4(f)**, a metal electrode **410**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **401**. As a result, the source electrode **403** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **410** by way of the conductor layer **409** filled in the via hole **407**.

[0078] In the fourth embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **407** in the substrate **401** and filling in the via hole **407** with the conductor layer **409** can be performed on the substrate **401** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking while the substrate **401** thinned is transported to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the conductor layer. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0079] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **407** needs to be formed over the back surface of the substrate **401**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask on the back surface with the position of the interconnection layer on the principal surface is no longer necessary.

[0080] Moreover, the source electrode **403** can be connected to the metal electrode **410** by filling in the opening **403a** of the source electrode **403** and the via hole **407** with the conductor layer **409**. Thus, in the fourth embodiment, the interconnection layer **109**, which is required in the first embodiment for connecting the source electrode **103** to the conductor layer **108**, is not necessary. Accordingly, the process can be simplified as compared with the first embodiment.

[0081] Furthermore, in this embodiment, the metal particle layer **408** is formed by applying and then drying a suspension in which metal particles are turned into sol, and the conductor layer **409** is formed by sintering the metal particle layer **408**. Thus, as compared with forming the conductor layer **409** by electroless plating technique, the conductor layer **409** can be formed in a shorter period of time and much more easily.

EMBODIMENT 5

[0082] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic device in the fifth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures **5(a)** through **5(f)** and Figures **6(a)** through **6(c)**.

[0083] First, as shown in Figure **5(a)**, arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **501** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 150 μm. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **502** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, source/drain electrodes **503** and **504** in ohmic contact with the active layer **502** and a gate electrode **505** in Schottky contact with the active layer **502** are formed in the same way as in the first embodiment. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **502**, the source electrode **503**, the drain electrode **504** and the gate electrode **505** is obtained.

[0084] Next, as shown in Figure **5(b)**, an etching mask **506**, having a cross-shaped opening **506a** such as that shown in Figure **6(a)** over a region where a via hole is to be formed and having a thickness of 20 μm, is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **501**. One side of the cross-shaped opening **506a** is 5 μm long. Then, the substrate **501** is etched using the etching mask **506**, thereby forming a via hole **507** having a cross section in the shape of a cross, a depth of 200 μm and a bottom in the substrate **501**. One side of the cross of the via hole **507** is 5 μm long.

[0085] Subsequently, as shown in Figure **5(c)**, a conductor layer **508**, made of platinum, for example, is filled in the via hole **507** by electroless plating technique and then the etching mask **506** is removed.

[0086] Then, as shown in Figure **5(d)**, the source electrode **503** is connected to the conductor layer **508** in accordance with a known lithography technique and an interconnection layer **509** made of gold and having a thickness of 0.5 μm is formed.

[0087] Thereafter, as shown in Figure **5(e)**, the back surface portion of the substrate **501** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **507** is formed) is removed such that the conductor layer **508** is exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **501**.

[0088] Finally, as shown in Figure **5(f)**, a metal electrode **510**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **501**. As a result, the interconnection layer **509** connected to the source electrode **503** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **510** by way of the conductor layer **508** filled in the via hole **507**.

[0089] In the fifth embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **507** in the substrate **501** and filling in the via hole **507** with the conductor layer **508** can be performed on the substrate **501** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking while the substrate **501** thinned is transported

to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the conductor layer. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0090] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **507** needs to be formed over the back surface of the substrate **501**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask on the back surface with the position of the interconnection layer on the principal surface, is no longer necessary.

[0091] Moreover, since the cross section of the via hole **507** is in the shape of a cross, the surrounding area of the via hole **507** and the side area of the conductor layer **508** are larger as compared with the cases where the cross-sectional shape of the via hole **507** is square or circular. Thus, the contact area between the conductor layer **508** and the substrate **501** is larger. Accordingly, though the adhesion between the substrate **501** made of GaAs and the conductor layer **508** made of a metal is usually less satisfactory, the larger contact area between the conductor layer **508** and the substrate **501** increases the adhesion between the conductor layer **508** and the substrate **501**, thereby making the conductor layer **508** less likely to peel off the substrate **501**.

[0092] Also, since the cross-sectional area of the via hole **507** and thus the bottom area of the conductor layer **508** are larger, the electrical characteristics of the FET can be tested by connecting a tester electrode (e.g., a probe needle) to an exposed part of the conductor layer **508** on the back surface of the substrate **501**. Accordingly, since the electrical characteristics of the electronic device, in which the conductor layer **508** has already been formed, can be tested before the metal electrode **510** is formed, the metal electrode **510** is not formed in vain for an electronic device having defective electrical characteristics.

[0093] The cross sectional shape of the opening **506a** of the etching mask **506** for forming the via hole **507** does not have to be that of a cross. Alternatively, the opening **506a** may be a star shape such as the opening **506b** shown in Figure **6(b)** or an L shape such as the opening **506c** shown in Figure **6(c)**. That is to say, the via hole **507** may have any cross-sectional shape so long as at least one interior angle thereof is equal to or larger than 180 degrees.

[0094] Also, instead of forming the interconnection layer **509** connecting the source electrode **503** to the conductor layer **508**, a cross-shaped opening may be formed in the source electrode **503** and then the conductor layer **508** may be filled in the opening of the source electrode **503** and the via hole **507** as in the second to fourth embodiments.

EMBODIMENT 6

[0095] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic device in the sixth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures **7(a)** through **7(f)**.

[0096] First, as shown in Figure **7(a)**, arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **601** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 150 μm. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **602** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, source/drain electrodes **603** and **604** in ohmic contact with the active layer **602** and a gate electrode **605** in Schottky contact with the active layer **602** are formed in the same way as in the first embodiment. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **602**, the source electrode **603**, the drain electrode **604** and the gate electrode **605** is obtained.

[0097] Next, as shown in Figure **7(b)**, an etching mask **606** having an opening **606a** over a region where a via hole is to be formed and having a thickness of 20 μm is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **601**. Then, the substrate **601** is etched using the etching mask **606**, thereby forming a via hole **607** having a depth of 200 μm and a bottom in the substrate **601**.

[0098] Then, as shown in Figure **7(c)**, a cylindrical conductor layer **608** (having a bottom), made of platinum, for example, and having a thickness of 0.5 μm, is formed over the sidewall and bottom portions of the via hole **607** by electron beam evaporation technique. And the etching mask **606** is removed.

[0099] Thereafter, as shown in Figure **7(d)**, the source electrode **603** is connected to the sidewall portion of the conductor layer **608** by a known lithography technique and an interconnection layer **609**, made of gold and having a thickness of 0.5 μm, is formed.

[0100] Then, as shown in Figure **7(e)**, the back surface portion of the substrate **601** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **607** is formed) is removed such that the bottom portion of the conductor layer **608** is exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **601**.

[0101] Finally, as shown in Figure **7(f)**, a metal electrode **610**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **601**. As a result, the interconnection layer **609** connected to the source electrode **603** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **610** by way of the conductor layer **608** formed in the via hole **607**.

[0102] In the sixth embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **607** in the substrate **601** and forming the conductor layer **608** in the via hole **607** can be performed on the substrate **601** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking while the substrate **601** thinned is transported to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the conductor layer. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0103] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **607** needs to be formed over the back surface of

the substrate **601**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask on the back surface with the position of the interconnection layer on the principal surface is no longer necessary.

[0104] Furthermore, in this embodiment, the conductor layer **608** is formed on the sidewall and bottom portions of the via hole **607** by electron beam evaporation technique. Thus, as compared with forming the conductor layer **608** by electroless plating technique, the conductor layer **608** can be formed in a shorter period of time and much more easily.

[0105] Moreover, the conductor layer **608** has a bottom and the conductor layer **608** and the metal electrode **610** are connected to each other via the bottom of the conductor layer **608**. Accordingly, the contact resistance between the conductor layer **608** and the metal electrode **610** is reduced.

[0106] The conductor layer **608** formed inside the via hole **607** may be formed in the shape of a shallow column with a recessed portion near the surface thereof, not a cylinder having a bottom.

EMBODIMENT 7

[0107] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic device in the seventh embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures **8(a)** through **8(e)**.

[0108] First, as shown in Figure **8(a)**, arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **701** made of GaAs and having a thickness of 150 μm. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **702** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, source/drain electrodes **703** and **704** in ohmic contact with the active layer **702** and a gate electrode **705** in Schottky contact with the active layer **702** are formed in the same way as in the first embodiment. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **702**, the source electrode **703**, the drain electrode **704** and the gate electrode **705** is obtained.

[0109] In the seventh embodiment, the source electrode **703** is formed to extend in the direction away from the gate electrode **705** and has an opening **703a** over a region where a via hole is to be formed, as in the second embodiment.

[0110] Next, as shown in Figure **8(b)**, an etching mask **706** having an opening **706a**, which communicates with the opening **703a** of the source electrode **703**, and having a thickness of 20 μm is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **701**. Then, the substrate **701** is etched using the etching mask **706**, thereby forming a via hole **707** having a depth of 200 μm and a bottom and communicating with the opening **703a** of the source electrode **703** in the substrate **701**. One side of the via hole **707** is 20 μm long.

[0111] Then, as shown in Figure **8(c)**, a conductor layer **708** having a thickness of 0.5 μm is formed over the sidewall and bottom portions of the via hole **707** by electron beam evaporation technique or plating technique. And the etching mask **706** is removed.

[0112] Subsequently, as shown in Figure **8(d)**, the back surface portion of the substrate **701** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **707** is formed) is removed such that the bottom portion of the conductor layer **708** is removed and the sidewall portion thereof is exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **701**.

[0113] Finally, as shown in Figure **8(e)**, a metal electrode **709**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **701**. As a result, the source electrode **703** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **709** by way of the cylindrical conductor layer **708** formed in the via hole **707**.

[0114] In the seventh embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **707** in the substrate **701** and forming the conductor layer **708** in the via hole **707** can be performed on the substrate **701** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate from cracking while the substrate **701** thinned is transported to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the conductor layer. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0115] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **707** needs to be formed over the back surface of the substrate **701**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask on the back surface with the position of the interconnection layer on the principal surface is no longer necessary.

[0116] Moreover, the source electrode **703** can be connected to the metal electrode **709** by forming the conductor layer **708** in the opening **703a** of the source electrode **703** and in the via hole **707**. Thus, in the third embodiment, the interconnection layer **109**, which is required in the first embodiment for connecting the source electrode **103** to the conductor layer **108**, is not necessary. Accordingly, the process can be simplified as compared with the first embodiment.

[0117] Furthermore, the conductor layer **708** is cylindrical and does not fill in the via hole **707**. Thus, the time required to form the conductor layer **708** can be shortened.

EMBODIMENT 8

[0118] Hereinafter, a method for fabricating an electronic de-vice in the eighth embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figures **9(a)** through **9(c)**, Figures **10(a)** through **10(c)** and Figures **11(a)** and **11(b)**.

[0119] First, as shown in Figure **9(a)**, arsenic ions are selectively implanted into the principal surface portion of a substrate **801** made of GaAs and having a thickness

of 150 μm. Then, heat treatment is conducted to activate the impurity, thereby forming an active layer **802** having a thickness of 0.2 μm. Thereafter, source/drain electrodes **803** and **804** in ohmic contact with the active layer **802** and a gate electrode **805** in Schottky contact with the active layer **802** are formed in the same way as in the first embodiment. In this manner, an FET including the active layer **802**, the source electrode **803**, the drain electrode **804** and the gate electrode **805** is obtained. Then, a first plating undercoat layer **806** is formed over the entire surface of the substrate **801** by evaporation or sputtering technique.

[0120] Next, as shown in Figure **9(b)**, an insulator film **807** made of silicon dioxide (SiO_2) is deposited over the entire surface of the first plating undercoat layer **806**. Thereafter, first and second openings **807a** and **807b** are formed in respective regions of the insulator film **807** where source-side and drain-side extended interconnections are to be formed. That is to say, these openings **807a** and **807b** are formed on the left hand side of the source electrode **803** opposite to the gate electrode **805** and on the right hand side of the drain electrode **804** opposite to the gate electrode **805**, respectively.

[0121] Next, as shown in Figure **9(c)**, an etching mask **808**, having an opening **808a** over a region where a via hole is to be formed, is formed over the principal surface of the substrate **801** as well as over the insulator film **807**. Then, the first plating undercoat layer **806** and the substrate **801** are etched using the etching mask **808**, thereby forming a via hole **809** having a depth of 200 μm and a bottom in the substrate **801**. One side of the via hole **809** is 20 μm long.

[0122] Subsequently, as shown in Figure **10(a)**, a second plating undercoat layer **810** is formed by evaporation or sputtering technique over the entire surface of the etching mask **808** as well as the inside of the via hole **809**.

[0123] Thereafter, as shown in Figure **10(b)**, the etching mask **808** is lifted off, thereby leaving the second plating undercoat layer **810** only on the wall and bottom portions of the via hole **809**. Then, using the insulator film **807** as a masking member, a metal plating layer is formed over the first and second plating undercoat layers **806** and **810** as well as the inside of the via hole **809**, thereby forming source-side and drain-side extended interconnections **811A** and **811B** out of the metal plating layer. In this case, the source-side extended interconnection **811A** is formed over the sidewall and bottom portions of the via hole **809** and an upper surface region of the substrate **801**, while the drain-side extended interconnection **811B** is formed over another upper surface region of the substrate **801**.

[0124] Next, as shown in Figure **10(c)**, the back surface portion of the substrate **801** (opposite to the portion where the via hole **809** is formed) is removed such that the bottoms of the source-side extended interconnection **811A** and the second plating undercoat layer **810** are removed and the sidewall portions of the interconnection **811A** and the undercoat layer **810** are exposed, thereby thinning the substrate **801**.

[0125] Finally, as shown in Figure **11(a)**, a metal electrode **812**, made of gold, is deposited over the entire back surface of the substrate **801**. As a result, as shown in Figures **11(a)** and **11(b)**, the source electrode **803** is electrically connected to the metal electrode **812** by way of the source-side extended interconnection **811A** formed over the upper surface region of the substrate **801** and the inside of the via hole **809**.

[0126] In the eighth embodiment, the steps of forming the via hole **809** in the substrate **801** and forming the source-side and drain-side extended interconnections **811A** and **811B** can be performed on the substrate **801** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the substrate **801** from cracking while the substrate **801** thinned is transported to perform the steps of forming the via hole and the interconnections. As a result, the production yield of the electronic device can be increased as compared with a conventional method.

[0127] In addition, no etching mask for forming the via hole **809** needs to be formed over the back surface of the substrate **801**. Thus, a complicated alignment step using a special aligner for aligning the position of an opening of an etching mask on the back surface with the position of the interconnection layer on the principal surface is no longer necessary.

[0128] Moreover, the source-side and drain-side extended inter-connections **811A** and **811B** are formed out of the metal plating layer by plating technique using the insulator film **807** as a masking member. Thus, the source-side extended interconnection **811A** connecting the source electrode **803** to the metal electrode **812** and the drain-side extended interconnection **811B** connected to the drain electrode **804** can be formed during a single plating process step. As a result, the number of required process steps can be considerably reduced.

[0129] Furthermore, since the source-side and drain-side extended interconnections **811A** and **811B** are formed on the principal surface of the substrate **801**, the electrical characteristics of the FET can be tested by connecting a tester electrode to the respective parts of the source-side and drain-side extended interconnections **811A** and **811B** formed on the principal surface of the substrate **801**. Accordingly, the electrical characteristics of the electronic device, in which the via hole **809** has already been formed, can be performed on the substrate **801** that has not been thinned yet and thus still retains a sufficient mechanical strength. Moreover, the substrate of an electronic device having defective electrical characteristics is not thinned in vain.

[0130] In the eighth embodiment, the source-side extended interconnection **811A** is cylindrical inside the via hole **809**. Alternatively, the interconnection **811A** may fill in the via hole **809**.

[0131] In the foregoing first to eighth embodiments, any appropriate material that is not eroded owing to

etching, e.g., photoresist, may be used as a material for the etching mask.

[0132] The conductor layer connecting the source electrode formed on the principal surface of the substrate to the metal electrode formed on the back surface thereof may be made of a conductive metal oxide such as iridium oxide or a conductive metal nitride such as titanium nitride. Alternatively, the conductor layer may have a multilayer structure in which a plurality of layers made of these oxides and nitrides are stacked.

[0133] In the foregoing embodiments, the substrate is made of GaAs. Alternatively, the substrate may be a substrate made of any other Group III-V compound semiconductor such as indium phosphide (InP), a silicon substrate, an insulating substrate made of sapphire or the like, or an amorphous substrate such as a glass substrate. Also, a substrate including any other device such as a semiconductor laser device, not the FET, may be used.

[0134] The substrate may be thinned by polishing, etching or the like.

Claims

1. A method for fabricating an electronic device, comprising the steps of:

   a) forming a via hole in the principal surface of a substrate, the via hole having a bottom;
   b) forming a conductor layer at least over a sidewall of the via hole; and
   c) thinning the substrate by removing a portion of the substrate such that the conductor layer is exposed, the portion of the substrate being opposite to another portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed.

2. The method of Claim 1, further comprising, prior to the step a), the step of

   d) forming an electrode layer on the principal surface of the substrate, the electrode layer having a through hole over a region where the via hole is to be formed,

   wherein the step a) includes the steps of:

   forming an etching mask over the principal surface of the substrate as well as over the electrode layer, the etching mask having an opening over the region where the via hole is to be formed; and

   etching the substrate using the etching mask to form the via hole.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the step b) comprises the step of filling in the via hole with the conductor layer.

4. The method of Claim 1, wherein the step b) comprises the step of forming the conductor layer by electron beam evaporation technique such that the conductor layer includes a sidewall portion and a bottom portion and has a recess at the center thereof.

5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the step c) comprises the step of removing the portion of the substrate opposite to the portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed such that the bottom portion of the conductor layer is left.

6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the step b) comprises the steps of forming a plating undercoat layer over the sidewall of the via hole and filling in the inside of the plating undercoat layer with the conductor layer.

7. The method of Claim 1, wherein the substrate is a semi-insulating substrate made of a Group III-V compound such as gallium arsenide and indium phosphide.

8. A method for fabricating an electronic device, comprising the steps of:

   a) forming an electrode layer on the principal surface of a substrate;
   b) forming a first plating undercoat layer over the entire principal surface of the substrate;
   c) depositing an insulator film over the first plating undercoat layer, the insulator film having an opening over a region where a via hole is to be formed, a surrounding region thereof and at least part of the electrode layer;
   d) forming an etching mask over the first plating under-coat layer and the insulator film, the etching mask having an opening over the region where the via hole is to be formed;
   e) forming the via hole having a bottom through the first plating undercoat layer and in the substrate by etching the substrate using the etching mask;
   f) forming a second plating undercoat layer over the etching mask as well as over the inside of the via hole;
   g) leaving the second plating undercoat layer inside the via hole by lifting off the second plating undercoat layer and the etching mask;
   h) forming a metal layer to cover the opening of the insulator film as well as the inside of the via hole by plating the first and second plating undercoat layers with a metal, using the insulator film as a mask; and
   i) thinning the substrate by removing a portion of the substrate opposite to another portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed

such that the metal layer is exposed.

9. The method of Claim 8, wherein the step h) comprises the step of forming the metal layer in such a shape as including a sidewall portion and a bottom portion and has a recess at the center thereof,

and wherein the step i) comprises the step of removing the portion of the substrate opposite to the portion of the substrate in which the via hole is formed such that the bottom portion of the metal layer is left.

10. An electronic device comprising:

an electrode layer formed on a substrate;
a via hole formed in the vicinity of the electrode layer in the substrate; and
a conductor layer formed at least over a sidewall of the via hole and electrically connected to the electrode layer,

wherein the via hole has a cross-sectional shape, at least part of which has an interior angle equal to or larger than 180 degrees.

11. An electronic device comprising:

an electrode layer formed on a substrate;
a via hole formed in the vicinity of the electrode layer in the substrate; and
a conductor layer formed at least over a sidewall of the via hole and electrically connected to the electrode layer,

wherein the conductor layer has an area with which a probe needle is able to make electrical contact.

Fig. 1(a)

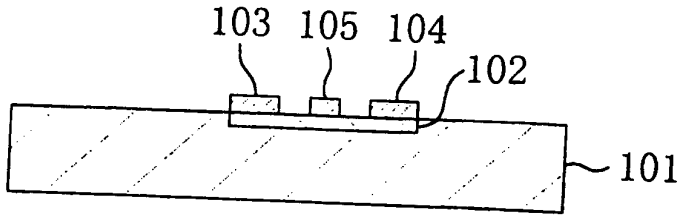


Fig. 1(b)

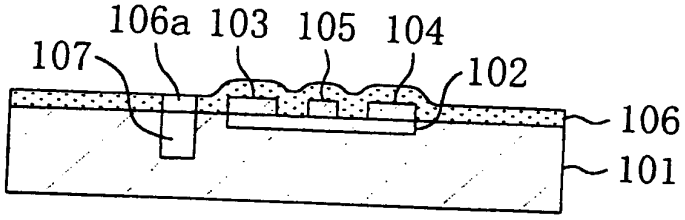


Fig. 1(c)

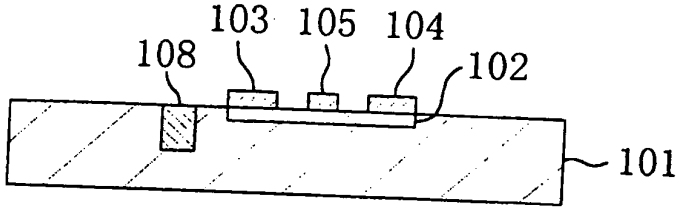


Fig. 1(d)

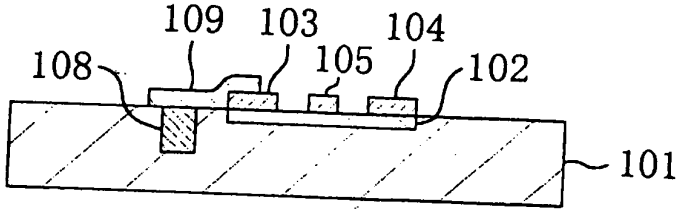


Fig. 1(e)

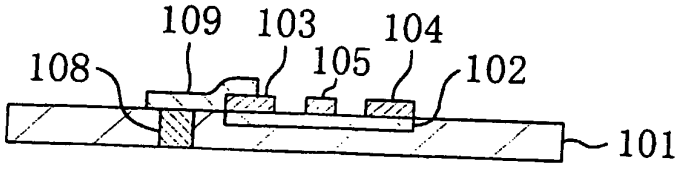


Fig. 1(f)

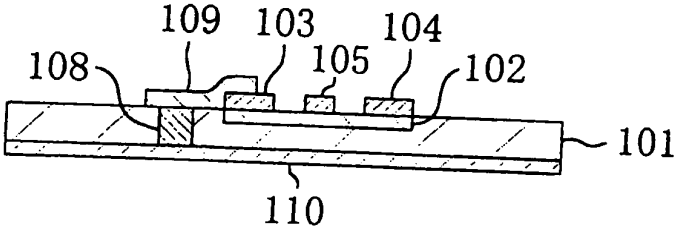
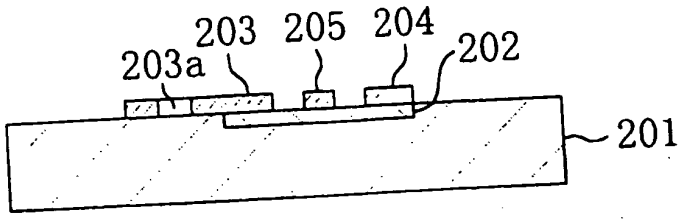


Fig. 2(a)



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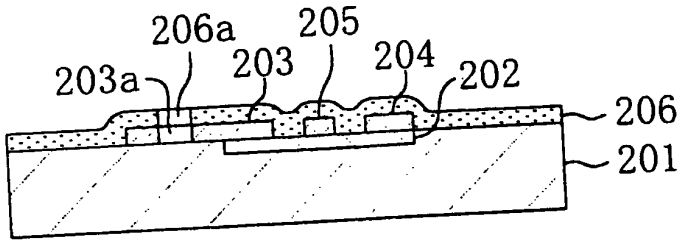
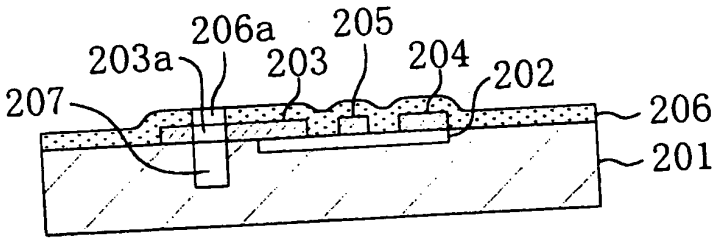


Fig. 2(c)



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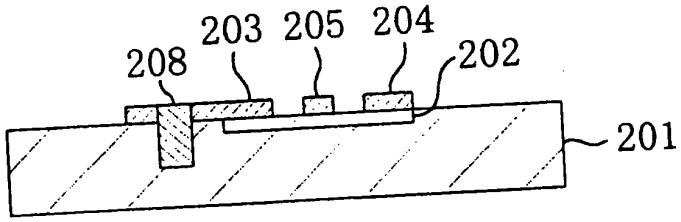

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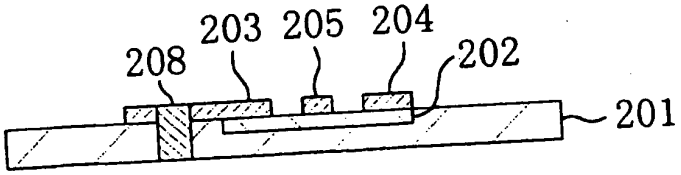

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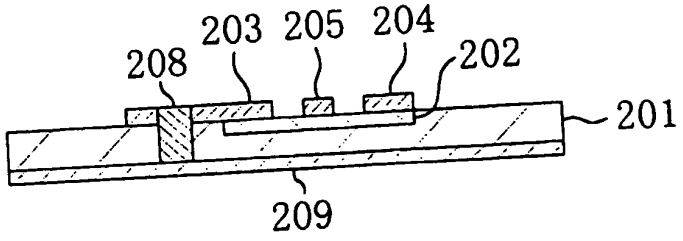
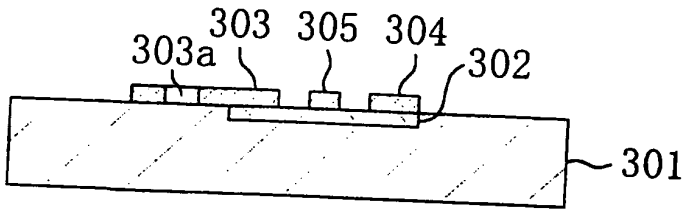


Fig. 3(a)



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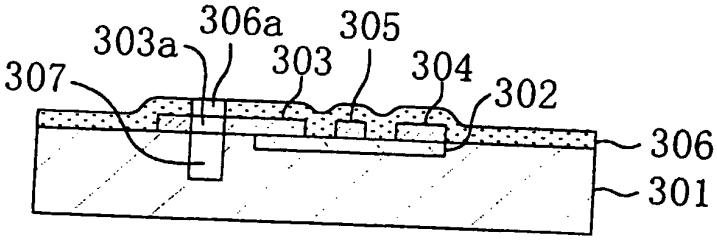

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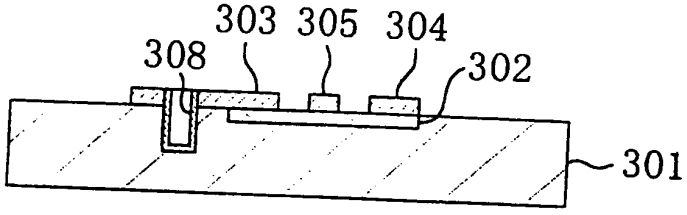

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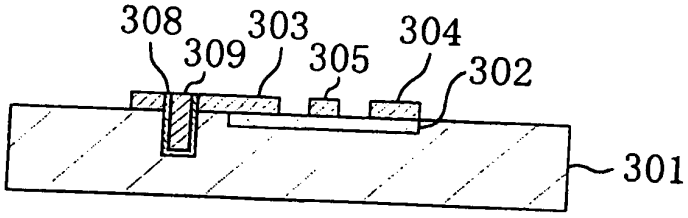

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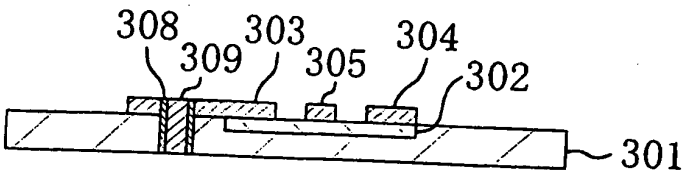

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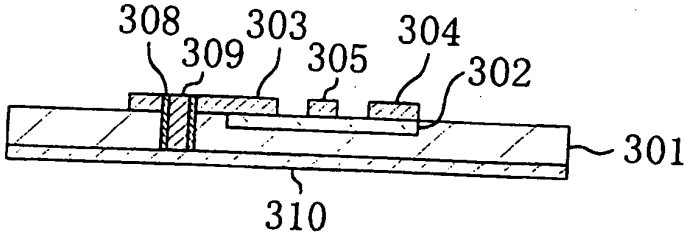
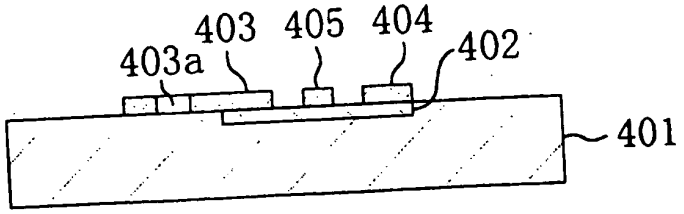


Fig. 4(a)



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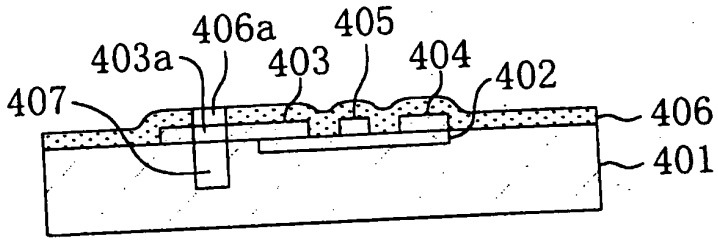

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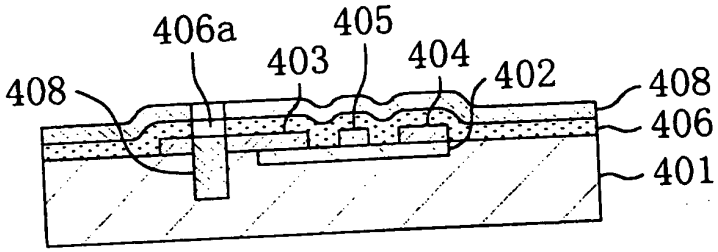

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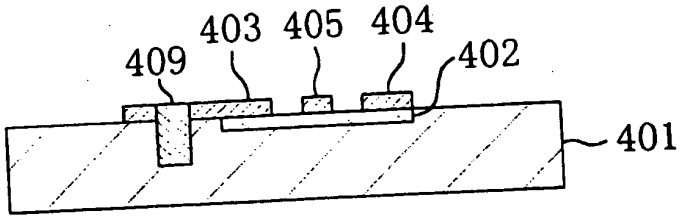

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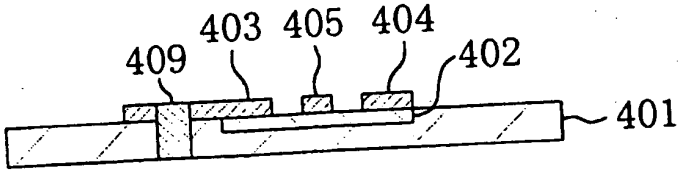

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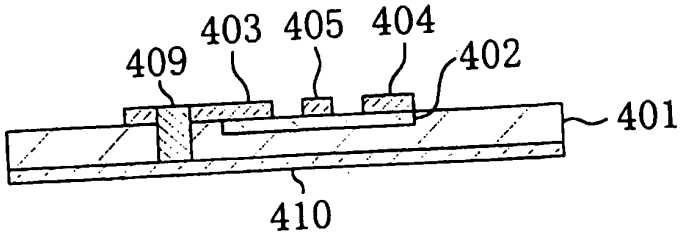


Fig. 5(a)

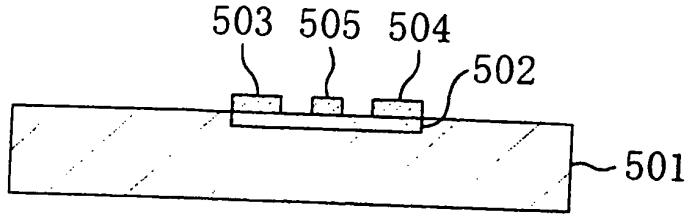


Fig. 5(b)

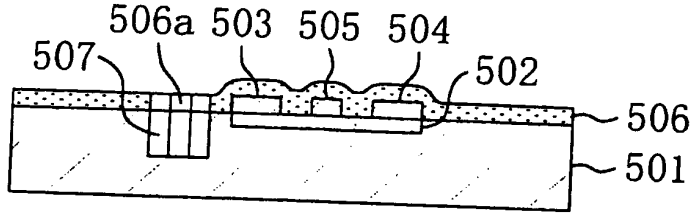
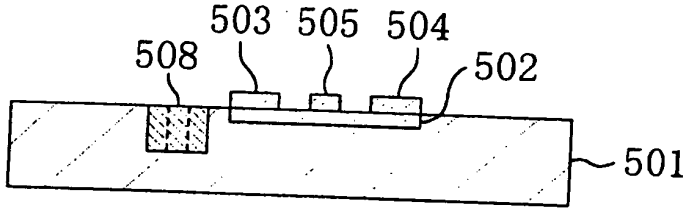


Fig. 5(c)



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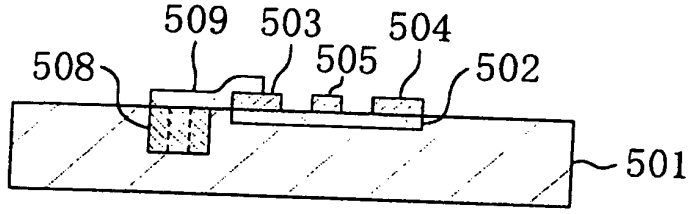

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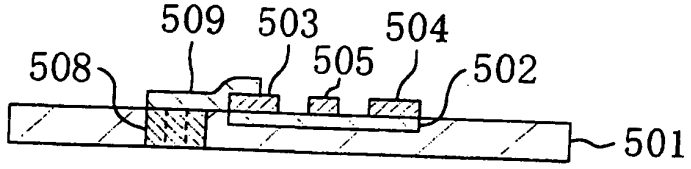

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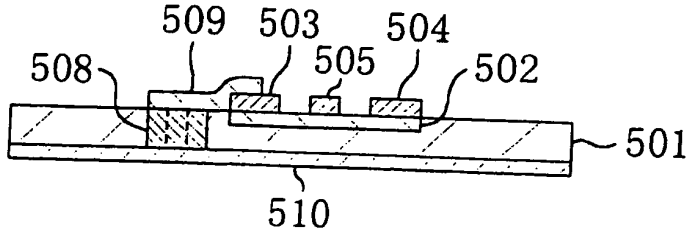


Fig. 6(a)

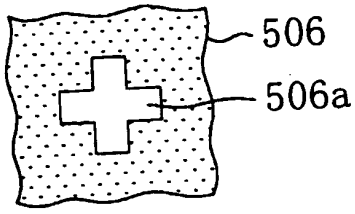


Fig. 6(b)

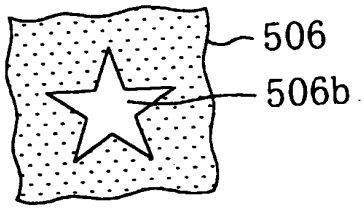


Fig. 6(c)

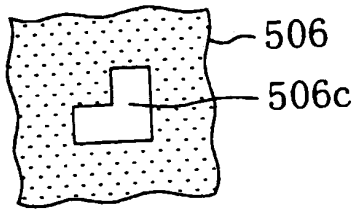
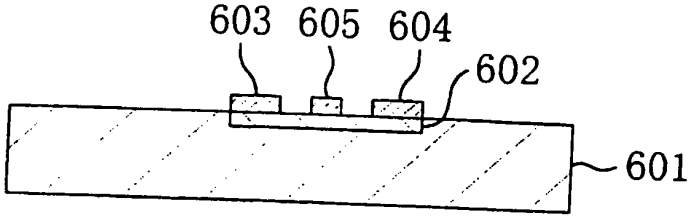


Fig. 7(a)



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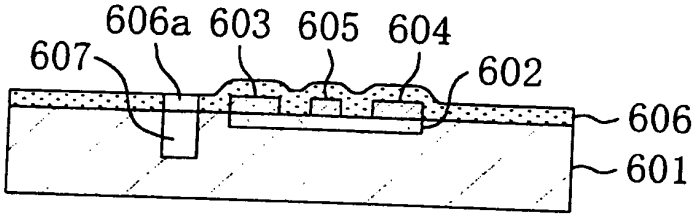

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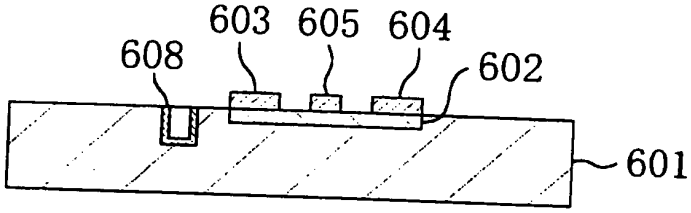
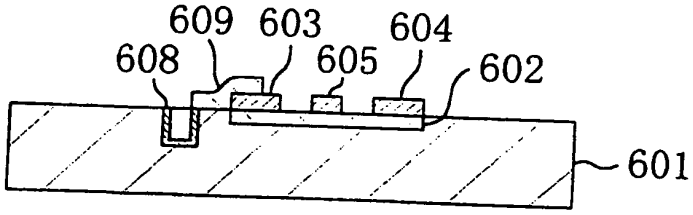


Fig. 7(d)



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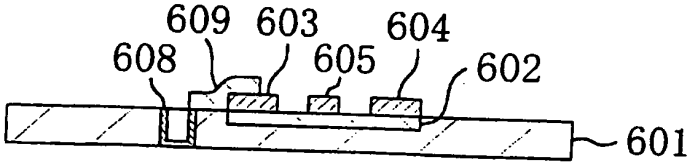

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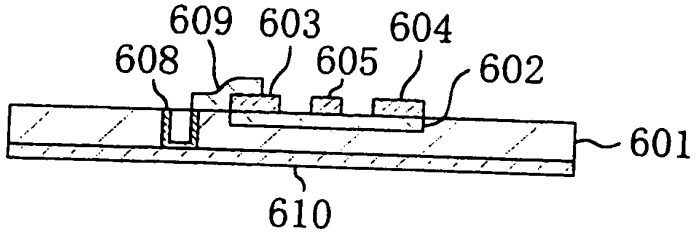
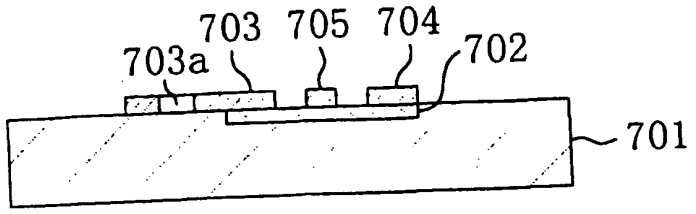


Fig. 8(a)



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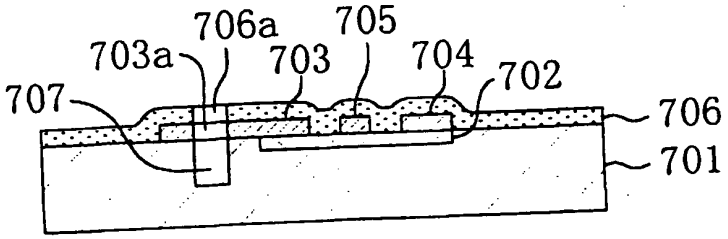

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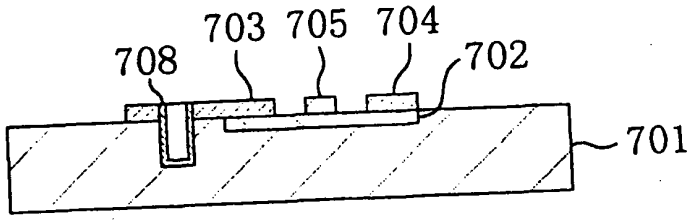

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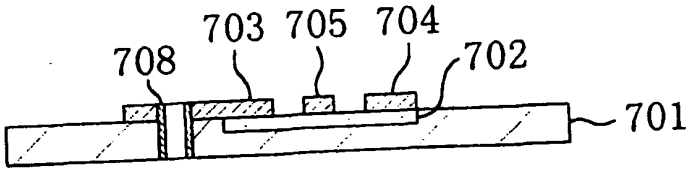

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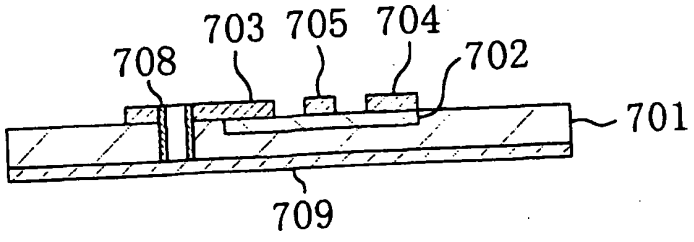
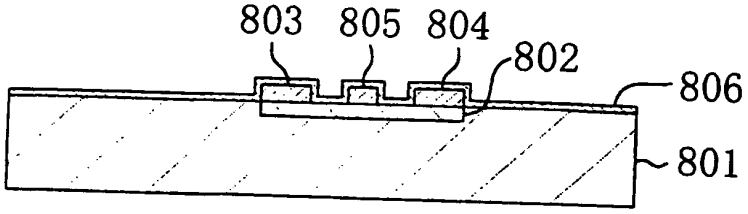


Fig. 9(a)



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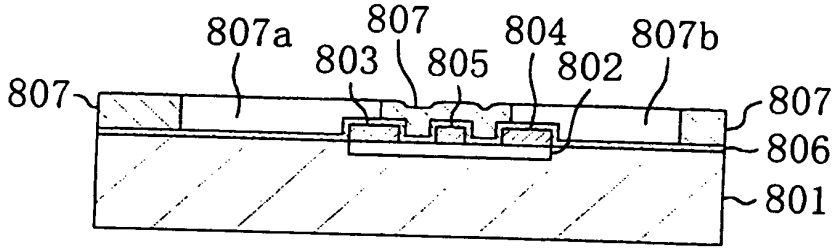

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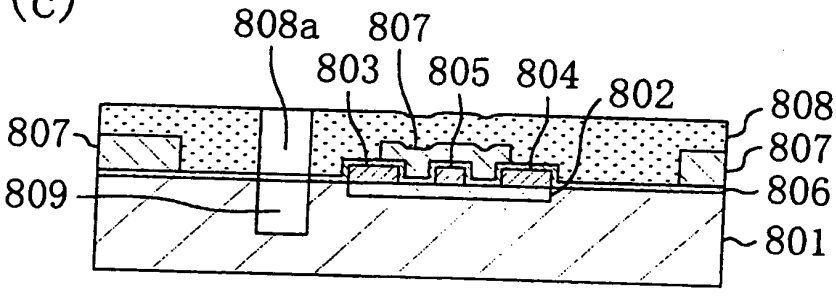
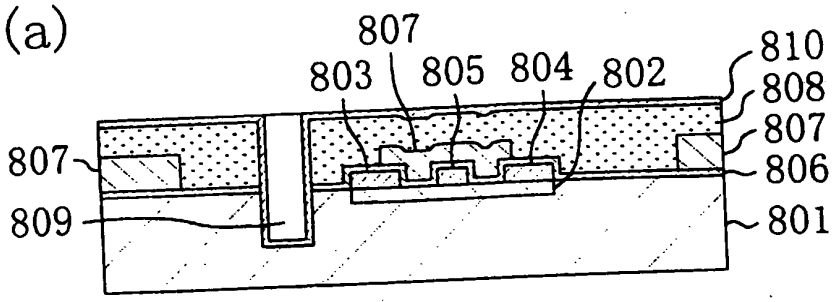


Fig. 10(a)



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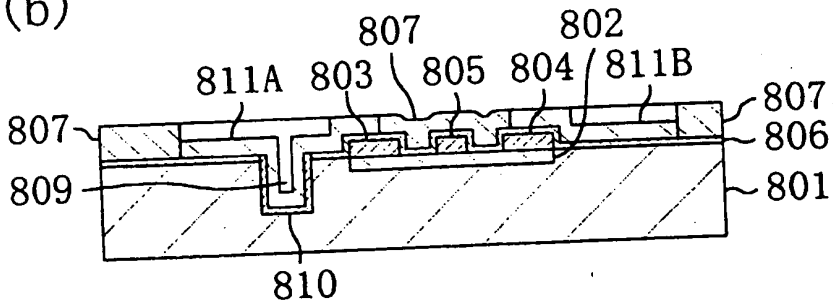

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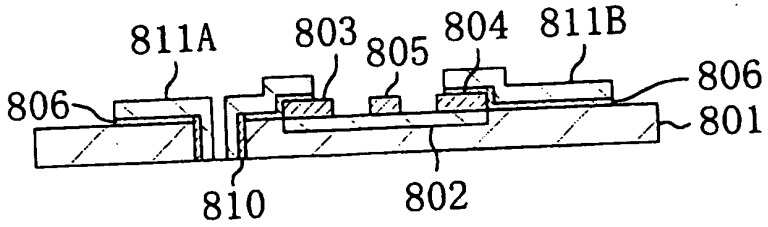


Fig. 11 (a)

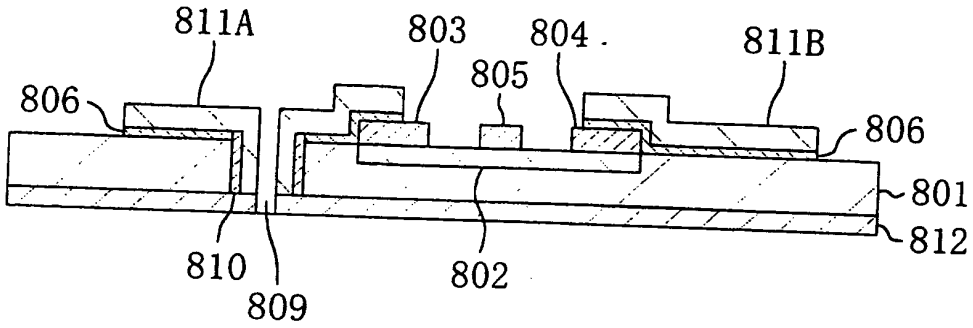


Fig. 11 (b)

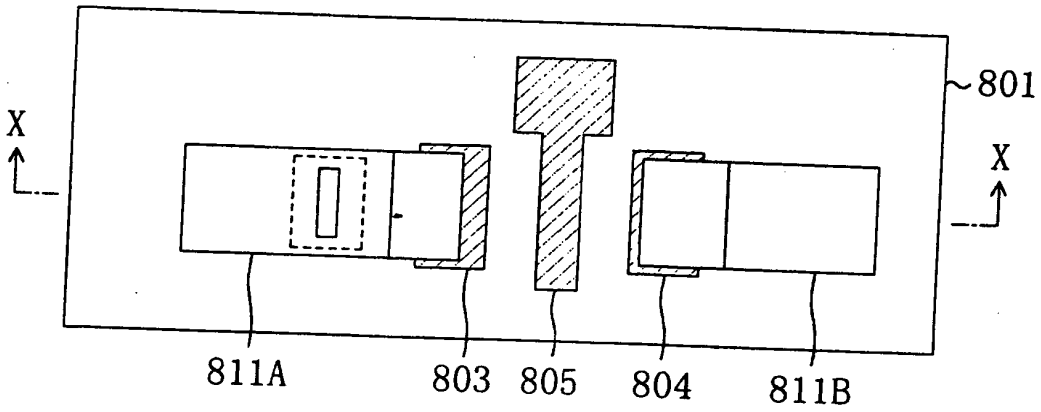


Fig. 12(a)
Prior Art

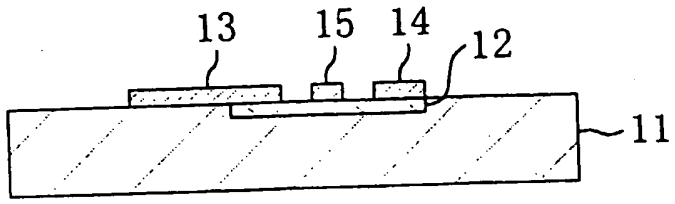
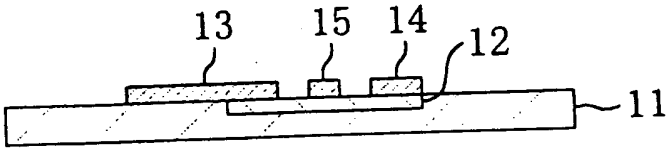


Fig. 12(b)
Prior Art



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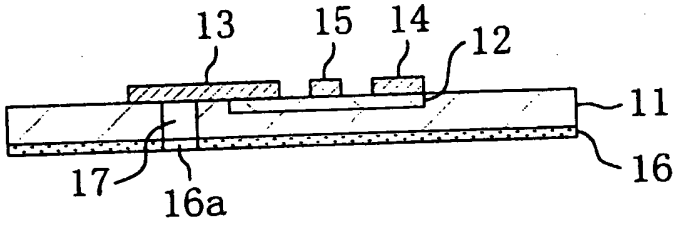
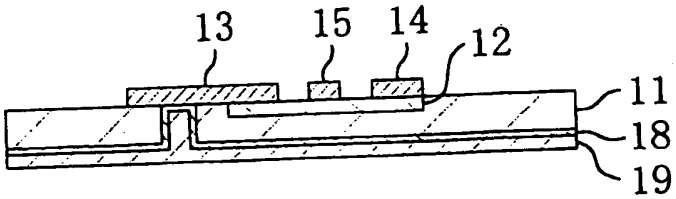


Fig. 12(d)
Prior Art



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 11 8519

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
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H01L

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	19 January 1999	Köpf, C

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